# TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 35. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. SEPTEMBER 1, 1920. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE


## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS PROCLAIMED

### Secretary Colby Affixes Name to Historic Document

### NO CEREMONY OVER IT

**Women, Chagrined, Call It "Outrage" —Later, Mollified, Give Wilson Memorial And Hold Big Celebration.**

Washington. — National woman's suffrage became an accomplished fact Thursday, when Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby affixed his signature to a proclamation announcing the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association held a mammoth mass-meeting here in celebration of the event, and in the four corners of the land the politicians are figuring on what will be the result in the Presidential election in November.

It was a day of great achievement for the woman suffragists of America, representing the end of decades of ceaseless effort to win the vote. But it was not for the suffragists a day of unmixed pleasure.

In fact, for hours there was, so to speak, a wailing and gnashing of pearly teeth, for by completing the act of ratification two hours before it was expected he would, Secretary Colby achieved two results:

First—He prevented anything like a ceremony, with speechmaking and picture taking and all of that; and,

Second—He thereby brought down on his head a storm of protest from each of the rival camps of suffragists—that of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, which is the camp of the "conservatives," and that of the National Woman's Party, which is that of the "militants."

Primarily, his purpose in doing so was to avoid a clash in his presence between the opposing camps, inasmuch as each had demanded that the other be excluded from any ceremony that might take place.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the conservatives, after seeing President Wilson at the White House and receiving his personal congratulations took back some of the harsh things she had said about Mr. Colby earlier in the day, and the leaders of the "militants" were observing a quiet, if somewhat injured, attitude of reserve. But it was a hectic morning while it lasted.

The demand of each of the groups that the other be excluded had been made upon Secretary Colby. Being a man of discretion, he decided quietly to get out of this dilemma by having no ceremony at all. But this neither group knew. Each had expected that there would be a ceremony with moving pictures and all that.

Promptly Mrs. Catt and several of her associates appeared at the State Department prepared to attend. Mr. Colby had not yet arrived from his home, and an outpost of the militants, in the corridor outside his office, seeing the leaders of the other camp on hand, promptly phoned a rallying call to the militant headquarters across on Lafayette Square. The militants promptly rallied and bore down on the State Department in numbers, many of them with bobbed hair and other unconventional signs of the new freedom.

Meanwhile the Secretary had arrived, and graciously consented to receive the conservatives, not telling them, however, that all was over but the shouting, until he had received them in his private office. The interview was brief, and there was an air of indignant disappointment as Mrs. Catt and her colleagues emerged from his office.

The proclamation recounts the process by which the new Article 19 of the Constitution was presented and ratified, naming the ratifying states, and continues:

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

### 202 NAVY MEN RISE.

**Promoted From The Ranks By Secretary Daniels.**

Washington.—Secretary Daniels issued permanent commissions in the navy to 202 officers who were promoted from the ranks to temporary commissions during the war. All but one of the commissions, which were issued under authority of a special act of Congress approved last June 4, were for the grade of lieutenant, the exception being for an ensign.

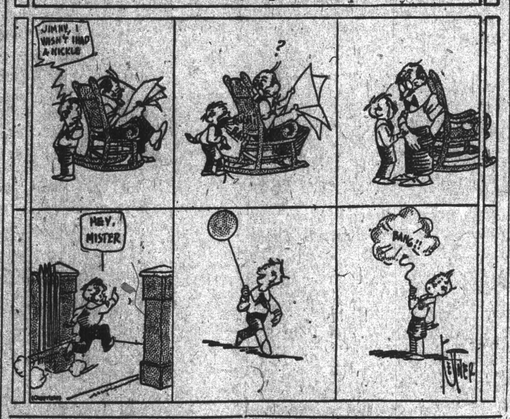
Secretary Daniels, after signing the pile of commissions, expressed his gratification at thus "giving naval recognition to the singularly worthy men, who, lacking Annapolis education, had by devotion to duty and the exhibition of large capacity, qualified to serve as commissioned officers."

### REDS DISHONOR RED CROSS.

**Bolsheviks Shoot Hungarian Sent To Poland On Mission.**

Budapest.—Tibor Kovacs, of the Hungarian Red Cross, who was sent to Poland to facilitate the repatriation of Hungarian war prisoners from Russia, was captured and shot by the Bolsheviki near Plokirov, according to a report received from the Hungarian Ambassador in Warsaw. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will demand reparation from the Soviet government.

### Little Johnny Spendthrift, Jr.




## WATER LINES GET INCREASE

### Big Advance Granted By the Shipping Board

### ONE DAY'S NOTICE REQUIRED

**Passenger Fare Increases May Be Applied To Excess Baggage, According To The Announcement.**

Washington.—The United States Shipping Board granted substantial freight and passenger rate increases to be effective not later than January 1, 1921, on all American steamship lines plying between Baltimore, Philadelphia and other ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and between Atlantic and Gulf ports to Porto Rico. The Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, with the exception that freight increases do not apply to the Virgin Islands.

The increases in freight rate increases vary from 10 to 40 per cent. over present rates, while passenger increases are 20 per cent. for the American mainland, coastal and Porto Rican trades and 33 1-3 per cent. between New York and the Canal Zone and New York and the Virgin Islands. The lines operating on the Great Lakes are also granted increases of 40 per cent. over present freight and 20 per cent. over present passenger rates.

For rate making purposes the country has been divided into sections to be known as the Norfolk-North Atlantic, the Norfolk-New Orleans and the New Orleans-Mexican border sections. The increases in freight rates are also made applicable to lighterage, storage, floating, reconsignment, switching, storage, weighing and transmission services while the passenger increases may also be added to present excess baggage rates.

The summary of the Shipping Board's decision given out by Admiral Benson, chairman of the board, is as follows:

"After careful consideration of the applications and supporting statements and all the facts and evidence of record in the instant case the board concludes and decides that, to the extent hereinafter indicated, the advances purposed to be made have been known to be just, reasonable and necessary."

The board's decision followed a hearing held last week on the application of the water carriers to put into effect rates corresponding to the joint rail and water advances recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new all-water rates may be made effective on one day's notice to the board and the public, and a number of boat lines have filed schedules putting them into effect Thursday, when the rail rates become operative.

### $80,000 "DOPE" ON STEAMER.

**N. Y. Officials Seize Cocaine And Opium On Greek Liner.**

New York. — Federal authorities raided the Greek steamship Themistocles and reported they had found hidden aboard her $80,000 worth of cocaine, morphine and opium and 30 cases of whisky.

Ship officials and members of the crew professed ignorance of the presence of drugs or liquor, which the raiding party found concealed beneath a trap door in the engine room.

### NO RAISE IN W. VA.

**Intrastate Railroad Tariffs To Stand.**

Charleston, W. Va.—Railroad rates for purely interstate traffic, both passenger and freight, will not be increased in West Virginia, it was announced by officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Kanawha and Michigan, a branch of the New York Central lines, and the Coal and Coke, a subsidiary of the Baltimore and Ohio, which come into this city.

### WARSHIPS GIVEN CANADA.

**Gift Of British Admiralty To Form Nucleus Of Navy.**

Ottawa.—The cruiser Aurora and the destroyers Patriot and Patrician, which have been given to Canada by the British Admiralty to form the nucleus of a Dominion navy, will be in commission October 1. A cable received by the Naval Department stated they would leave England early in October.

## IRISH RIOTERS APPLY THE TORCH

### Official Accused in MacCurtain Crime Murdered

### BURN NATIONALIST HOMES

**Killing Reprisal For Jailed Mayor—General Strike Planned Unless Cork Mayor Is Released.**

Belfast.—Rioting to a large extent has been in the assassination of Police Inspector Swanzy.

An attempt was made to wreck the shop of a Sinn Fein leader within 40 yards of the scene of the crime, and only intervention by Ulster volunteers prevented it.

The crowds were out to burn the house of every Nationalist in Lisburn.

The local fire brigade declined to interfere and the Belfast brigade showed reluctance to respond to calls, as seven hundred men from Lisburn travel daily to Belfast to work in the shipyards. A renewal of trouble here is feared.

Large crowds assembled outside the Cork jail and prayed for the hunger strikers there. Special prayers and masses for the men were offered in all the Catholic churches of Cork today.

Inspector Swanzy, against whom a verdict of willful murder was given by a coroner's jury in connection with the assassination of Mayor MacCurtain in March, was shot while proceeding to his home from church.

The killing of Inspector Swanzy was among the most daring of a long series. The congregations were leaving all the Protestant churches at the time and covering on the scene of the shooting. The officer had been with his mother and sister in attendance upon the service at Christ Church and had reached the corner of Railway street, where he resides.

Here three men, armed with rifles, confronted Swanzy and fired on him in the presence of his horrified family. Swanzy fell, but to make doubly sure, the assassins discharged their weapons again into his body.

Turning, the assassins ran along Castle street. The congregation was just emerging from Lisburn Cathedral. Captain Woods, commandant of the Lisburn branch of the Ulster Volunteers, made a dash for the assassins although only armed with a stick the assassins fired on Woods, a bullet shattering the stick in his hand, but he escaped injury.

The murderers then fired at other persons who had joined in the pursuit, but without effect, and jumped into a waiting taxicab and drove off toward Belfast. All the roads coverging on the city were promptly patrolled by police and military, but the assassins escaped.

The verdict at the McCurtain inquest found Premier Lloyd George, Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and others, including Swanzy, guolty of murder.

Applause followed the mention of Swanzy's name and it was deemed advisable to transfer him to Lisburn an overwhelmingly unionist center.

### STETTINIUS UNDER KNIFE.

**Former War Department Official Had Appendicitis.**

New York.—Edward R. Stettinius, formerly second assistant secretary of war, now a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was stricken with appendicitis and operated upon at Roosevelt Hospital. The operation was successful and Mr. Stettinius was said to be progressing favorably.

### POLAND WILL HEED WARNING.

**Reply To The American Note "Not Disappointing."**

Washington.—Poland has replied to the American communication suggesting that her armies in their counter-stroke against the Bolsheviki not go beyond the ethnographical boundaries of the country. Officials described it as being "not disappointing."

### FOUR DIE IN FLOODS.

**Two Women And Children Drown In Virginia.**

Roanoke, Va.—Floods in Amherst and Nelson counties, following the recent heavy rains, have caused four deaths and much property damage according to reports received here. Mrs. Eliza Martin, her two children, and an unidentified woman are the known dead. A report that an entire family were swept away in the Buffalo River and drowned has not been confirmed.

## RED ARMIES ARE FULLY DESTROYED

### Nothing Left of Mighty Host But Fugitives

### REDS CHASED OVER BORDER

**Russians Used All Available Resources And Their Power To Make War Is Much Depreciated.**

Paris.—The destruction of the Bolshevik armies now may be considered complete, according to advices received here. Of the host which swept down on Warsaw nothing is left but 30,000 fugitives. The Poles have taken 80,000 prisoners thus far, but what is more important they have captured great quantities of guns and materials.

It is considered probable that the Soviets employed all their available resources, and in their present condition Russian industries will take a long time to replace them. Consequently if the Soviets are able to find effectives with which to seek to restore the fortunes of their arms, lack of equipment will make them without military value.

During the last three days there has been heavy fighting in the marshy valley of the Narew, between Ostralenka and Iomza, where the Reds sought to break through in the direction of Bialystok. The losses have been heavy on both sides. On August 23 the Poles carried all the passages of the river. At this juncture two other Polish armies, pursuing the Reds from the west, came up and consummated their defeat.

The Prussian frontier as far as Myszyniec is now occupied by the Poles. All the Red troops west of the line of Ostralenka-Myszniec have been captured. The peasants continue daily to discover and hand over to the military fugitive detachments. The exact number of cannon abandoned is not yet known.

Detachments of cavalry and infantry on horseback which escaped proceeded northward along the line of the lakes and marshes between the fortresses of Ossoweic and Grodno. The same route was followed by those retreating from the environs of Bialystok.

It appears evident that the Bolsheviki are trying to make a stand in the region of Ossoweic, where the nature of the ground facilitates a defensive, so as to maintain communication with East Prussia and prevent access of the Poles to Lithuania.

Profiting by the regrouping of the Polish Army, the Reds again invaded Galicia. General Budenny made a dash for Lemberg, but has been defeated and is in flight.

Another detachment crossed the Dnieper and occupied Stryi. This detachment sought to destroy the Borislav oil wells, but was driven off by local workmen.

In the region of Chelm a Bolshevik attack was repelled by troops occupying the right bank of the Bug.

Warsaw.—The Polish war minister, General Solnokowski, declares that four Bolshevik armies have been completely defeated on the northern Polish front. They consisted of 250,000 troops—infantry, cavalry and light artillery.

The Minister estimates that the number of Bolsheviki killed exceeds 40,000. Already 50,000 prisoners have been taken, and 50,000 more, he declares, will be gathered in before the end of the week.

Two Cossack regiments have crossed into East Prussia northwest of Mlawa to escape capture, according to announcement by military authorities, and there are indications that Soviet infantry units numbering many thousands of men have also taken flight across the frontier at various points.

### EX-SECRETARY WILSON DEAD.

**First Appointed To Agriculture Department By McKinley.**

Traer, Iowa.—James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture, died at his home here. James Wilson was born on a farm in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835, son of John and Jean Wilson. His father brought his family to the United States in 1852 and settled first in Connecticut and afterward in Central Iowa.

## WASHINGTON

The Postoffice Department has no authority under the Espionage Act to enter a blanket order denying second-class mail privileges to a periodical because of alleged past violations of the act, in the opinion of Associate Justice Hitz, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The report of the Anthracite Coal Commission, appointed by President Wilson to settle the wage controversy in the anthracite field, is in the hands of the President.

Ronald Lindsay, counselor of the British Embassy, has been transferred to the Paris Embassy as first secretary.

The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered that wagon coal mines be not provided with open-top coal cars unless such mines are equipped with either an elevator or a tipple from which to load the cars.

Gordon Woodbury, formerly a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Navy.

A board of general officers headed by General Pershing has started work on selecting qualified men to fill 7,000 existing vacancies in the commissioned list of the Army.

## PEACE MOVE WILL NOT AVAIL

### Warsaw Press Pessimistic Over Minsk Conference

### SEE CONTINUANCE OF WAR

**Various Party Strifes, Quieted When Warsaw Was Endangered, Reviving—Nationals After Pilsudski.**

Warsaw.—The Warsaw press is becoming pessimistic regarding the Minsk peace negotiations. The newspapers, with the exception of the Socialist journals, express the belief that the moment is propitious to "liquidate Bolshevism." In some political circles there are indications of an increasing feeling that the negotiations may come to nothing, although there have been official announcements to the contrary.

The militarists are advocating a continuance of the war to compel the Soviets to seek terms, and the change in the Danzig situation has had a tendency to encourage the militarist elements. Observers here say they believe the public generally desire peace and are hopeful that the Minsk negotiations will bring a cessation of hostilities.

The Socialists from time to time have proposed peace demands which show they are dissatisfied with the government's policy. The Socialists are urging the resignation of Ignace Daszinski, the vice premier. Daszinski, who is a Socialist leader, became vice premier when Viscount Witos was chosen premier.

Various party strifes, which were quieted during the crisis when Warsaw was endangered, are reviving and the National Democrats are more openly campaigning against President Pilsudski.

The opponents of M. Dmowski, the Nationalist Democratic leader, are contending that Dmowski attempted to overthrow the government during the critical period. The National Democrats are insisting on convocation of the Diet and as a result the speaker of that body has called a meeting of the party leaders for the purpose of deciding the date for the assembling of the Diet. The Democrats take the stand that it is impossible to conclude peace without the authority of the Diet.

The president of the Polish delegation at Minsk on August 19 laid down the following as Poland's principal conditions for peace:

"The political and economic integrity and complete sovereignty and independence of Poland within her frontiers are indispensable for her economic and political development.

"Guarantees that Russia will not interfere with the internal question of Poland."

The text of the declarations was forwarded to Warsaw from Minsk August 22, but only reached Warsaw August 26.

London.—Premier Witos has notified the Russian Soviet Government by wireless that the Polish victory has produced no change in the intentions of the government of Poland, says a Warsaw dispatch to the London Times. The Premier added that in structions to the Polish peace delegation at Minsk have not been changed, and that the Poles desire only an honorable peace.

### VEGETABLE PRICES DROP.

**Fruit Is Also Reaching A Lower Level.**

Washington.—Continuation of the decline in the prices of fruits and vegetables was reported by the Department of Agriculture in its weekly report. Owing to a good growing season the supply of most fruits and vegetables is liberal, the department said, adding that "the buying power apparently is not quite what it was."

Taking cognizance of reports that large quantities of fruit are rotting in the country while city consumers are being subjected to profiteering, the department asserts that the wasted fruit is mostly windfall and not fit to barrel for market.

### FOUR KILLED IN WRECKS.

**Two Railroad Accidents Near Paris, Kentucky.**

Paris, Ky.—Four persons were killed and an equal number seriously injured in two railroad accidents in this vicinity. The engineer and fireman of a Louisville and Nashville freight train lost their lives when the train was derailed near Mullin Station. A little later two other persons were killed when a wreck train en route to the scene bore down on a bridge crew at Elgin.

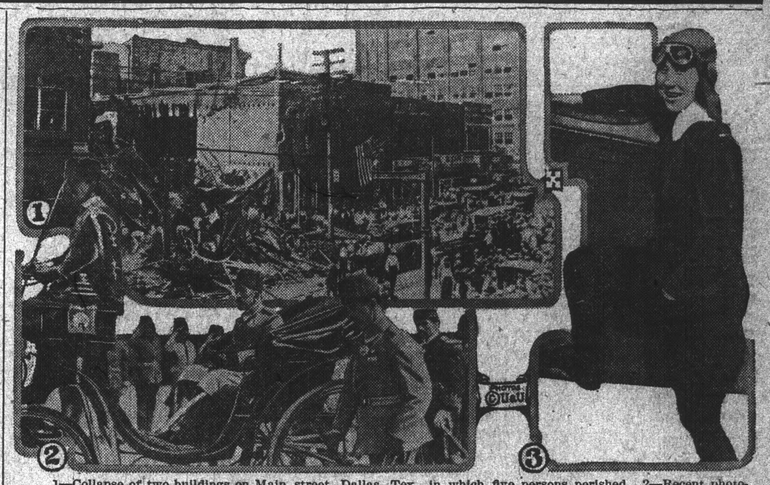
### CHILEAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Lima, Peru. — Reports received through official channels from the Peruvian frontier state that serious mutinies, resulting in the killing of a number of persons, have occurred in the last few days among 15,000 Chilean troops reported to be concentrated in Tacna and Arica.

### SUGAR DEALERS SUMMONED.

**Boston Firms Are Accused Of Profiteering.**

Boston.—Several sugar dealers in Boston and vicinity have been summoned by Attorney General Allen to appear before him on charges of profiteering. The attorney general has held a number of conferences with the commission on the necessaries of life during the last two days relative to the matter, and tonight declared his intention of investigating the subject fully.



1—Collapse of two buildings on Main street, Dallas, Tex., in which five persons perished. 2—Recent photograph of sultan of Turkey on his way to the mosque of the Yildiz palace. 3—Laura Bromwell, who set new world's record by making 87 loops with her airplane above Mineola field, Long Island.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Soviet Russians Put to Rout by Poles Following Strategy of Foch and Weygand.

### WARSAW APPARENTLY SAVED

**Baron Wrangel Scores More Victories Over the Reds—Tennessee Legislature Gives Final Touch to Suffrage Ratification—Miners and Operators Can't Agree.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Once more French military genius has triumphed over that of the Germans. Following the strategy of Marshal Foch and General Weygand, the Poles last week put to rout the invading Russians who, if reports are to be credited, are directed in their movements by former officers of the German army.

At this writing the final outcome of the struggle cannot safely be predicted, for the battle is still in progress, but all dispatches indicate that Warsaw has been saved and that the Danzig corridor has been cleared of the reds. Rejecting the first suggestion of Foch and Weygand, that they give up their capital and meet the Russians behind the Vistula, the Poles adopted the alternative plan of their French advisers. This was that all advanced units should be called back and heavy forces concentrated on a short defensive line before Warsaw; that the enemy should be permitted to advance in open order and to "infiltrate," and that the Poles should then launch counter-attacks with all their forces and with the aid of tanks. At this time the most advanced of the reds were within a few miles of Warsaw. Within four days the Russians were reported as fleeing in disorder along the front between the Vistula and Bug rivers, as retiring hastily from the Danzig corridor and as being pushed back rapidly in the southern sector.

The Polish left wing, led by French Generals Henry and Billotte in person, drove the Russians out of the fork between the Bug and Narew rivers, which is considered the key to the defenses of Warsaw, and a part of this Polish force moved swiftly northward toward Mlawa, threatening to cut off the reds who had advanced far on the roads to Thorn and Plock, and regaining control of the direct rail route between Warsaw and Danzig. Airplanes, tanks, armored trains and artillery were used by the Poles most effectively and thousands of prisoners and great quantities of supplies were captured.

General Pilsudski, chief of the Polish state, led the troops operating east and south of Warsaw, and this movement was considered of the greatest importance because its complete success would result in the cutting of the lines of communication of the bolsheviki. This force was strengthened by the shortening of the front in Galicia, where the Poles continued retreating for the purpose of releasing many units for the battle to the north. By Friday Pilsudski was in possession of Lukow, 41 miles southeast of Warsaw, and was going strong.

The two movements of the Poles concentrated a pincers operation which promised to force the Russians altogether out of Poland. The latter, flushed with their successes, seem to have forgotten the basic principles of modern warfare and rushed ahead without regard to their communications and supports, as though against a foe that was already utterly beaten. Large bodies got entirely out of touch with the main forces and were easily cut off and captured after they had been allowed to filter through the Polish lines.

One thing that greatly annoyed both Poland and France was the action of Sir Reginald Tower, allied high commissioner at Danzig, in forbidding further debarkation at that port of French munitions for Poland. Several French ships were anchored outside the port with war supplies for the Poles, but Tower said he had not sufficient allied troops to preserve order if more munitions were unloaded there. The French government formally protested against his ruling.

In south Russia General Wrangel continued his gains against the soviet army, and in Moscow Leon Trotzky issued a call for volunteers for service on the southern front. He denounced France for recognizing and aiding Wrangel and accused England of also giving help, directly and indirectly. The anti-bolshevik leader is said to have the support of the entire population in the south, for he is giving the land to the peasants, and he has been joined by many Cossacks. Though Lloyd George asserts that Great Britain has not helped and will not help Wrangel, the recognition of the general by France has not yet brought about the breach between the two countries that was predicted by alarmist correspondents and hopeful Germans.

Armistice negotiations between the Poles and the Russians opened in Minsk, and the latter set forth the terms they were willing to grant. It may well be that these will be modified by the military operations of the week. According to Wigdor Kopp, who is in Berlin for the soviet government, the latter in its dealings with Poland and the allies will insist on direct communication with the Baltic, probably by way of Bialystok, and will demand that Poland give Russia the right to transport goods direct to and from Germany. He says the bolsheviki are determined to restore economic relations with Germany. In this he has the support of Felix Deutsch, head of the great electrical manufacturing company of Germany, who asserts that Russia's immense supplies of raw material must be brought to the world's markets, that Russia must be developed immediately, and that Germany is best equipped for that work. Deutsch ridicules the danger of the spread of bolshevism outside of Russia, which does not accord with the official German view, often expressed when Berlin urges that the allies permit the organization of a stronger German army.

So far, the only "available means" that the United States government has found of aiding Poland is the dispatch of a cruiser and two destroyers from Cherbourg to Danzig. Officially, they were sent to protect American citizens and their interests. A large delegation of Americans of Polish origin called on Secretary of State Colby, after carrying an appeal to President Wilson. Mr. Colby did not overlook the opportunity to tell them that the government's hands were tied, mainly by the refusal of the senate to ratify the peace treaty.

The threat of British labor to call a general strike as a demonstration against a war on Russia stirred up such protests that the labor council has announced it never had any such intention. Lloyd George told the laborites that "any attempt to dictate the policy of parliament strikes at the root of democratic constitution in the country and will be resisted with all the power of the government."

The Chicago Federation of Labor, long under the control of radicals who are tinged with pink, imitated the supposed action of British labor by adopting resolutions demanding a general strike if the United States gives military aid to the Poles.

Rioting in Ireland was resumed on a large scale and a number of persons were killed in fights with the troops and constabulary close to Dublin castle, McSweeney, lord mayor of Cork, was convicted of sedition and deported to England. Hope of settling the Irish question of the basis of dominion rule is increasing, but a large part of Ulster has yet to be convinced.

The big news of the week at home was the final enfranchisement of the women of America through the action of the Tennessee legislature, the necessary thirty-sixth state to ratify the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The senate had ratified previously, but it was a narrow squeak in the lower house. The vote was 50 to 46, the speaker, leader of the anti-suffrage forces, changing his vote to the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration.

But the women must still win in projected litigation by the enemies of suffrage, designed to attack the legality of the Tennessee ratification. In the state constitution there is a clause which says:

"No convention or general assembly of this state shall act upon any amendment of the constitution of the United States proposed by congress to the several states unless such convention or general assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted."

The present legislature was elected in November, 1918, and the suffrage amendment was not submitted to the state until months afterwards. The Supreme court's decision in the attempt last spring to overturn the Ohio legislature's action on the dry amendment is taken as an indication that the action of the Tennessee legislature will stand.

Leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties claimed to see in the suffrage victory an advantage for for their respective tickets in the presidential campaign. The women who have been conducting the fight thanked both Senator Harding and Governor Cox for their help. Secretary of State Colby was prepared to promulgate the amendment as soon as the action of the Tennessee assembly was confirmed.

The North Carolina house of representatives defeated the ratification of the suffrage amendment by a vote of 71 to 41.

The wages of soft coal miners in the central competitive field again were put up to President Wilson. The joint scale conference of operators and miners at Cleveland spent five days in fruitless discussion and the workers sent word to the president that the conference, which was called by him, was unable to adjust inequalities in pay. The operators wanted to ask Mr. Wilson to appoint a board of inquiry and adjustment, but the miners refused to join in the request. The men ask that the wages of day workers be advanced $1.50 a day. Though Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, said there was little or no danger that the disagreement would result in another strike, the operators were not so optimistic. It was believed the operators of Illinois might grant the demands of the miners.

The post office department has at least discovered that foreign exchange has depreciated in value in late years, and the postmasters have been instructed to sell international money orders under a new scale closely approximating present exchange values. Under rates now in effect an American dollar equals 10.30 francs in France, Belgium and Italy; 5.15 francs in Switzerland; 5 krona in Denmark and Norway; 4.17 krona in Sweden; 2.63 florins in the Netherlands, and 5 shillings in England. Switzerland is the only country where the exchange rates remain unchanged.

Despite injuries and complaints of favoritism and poor training, the American competitors in the Olympic games at Antwerp are doing quite well. Up to the time of writing they had scored 118 points and their nearest rival, Finland, had only 49 points. Correspondents aver that every other nation has gone to the games better prepared than is America, and the American managers are accused of making bad selection of entries and of letting in Pacific coast athletes who were failures in their preliminary work.

The Association of Railway Executives, reporting on the applications of the various carriers for loans from the $300,000,000 revolving fund created by the transportation act, recommends that the interstate commerce commission distribute nearly $200,000,000 to the railroads. Under the recommendations, loans for additions and betterments would be increased from $7,062,053 to $8,217,945; those for additional cars and equipment would be increased from $35,050,289 to $78,349,380, and those for freight and switching locomotives from $28,868,629 to $29,054,323. A total of $52,839,943 was recommended for loans for building 15,300 new box cars and loans to meet maturing obligations would total $28,800,875.

## EXPECTS LITTLE OF RUSSIA

**Prominent Former Member of the Duma Says Country Has Little Raw Material for Export.**

Constantinople.—Russia's ability to export raw materials in the near future has been greatly overestimated by foreign countries, in the opinion of Col. Englehard, formerly a member of the Russian duma and student of economic conditions in Russia before and after the revolution. In a talk with the Associated Press correspondent he said foreigners seem to fail to realize the collapse of the Russian transportation systems, reduced man power and run-down condition of farm lands.

Colonel Englehard is confident that Russia will again play an important role in European markets, but, he said, "the revival of Russian trade will not come until there shall be established a normal state of life when men shall renounce attempts of establishing immediately the paradise of communism.

"It should be borne in mind that Russia has been greatly reduced in size," said Colonel Englehard. "Formerly it had 5,000,000 square kilometers of land and 157,000,000 inhabitants. Poland, Finland, a great part of the Caucasus and several Baltic provinces, with about 50,000,000 inhabitants and about 1,250,000 square kilometers of land, have detached themselves. The greater part of these territories ordinarily had a notable surplus of grain and other farm products which constituted the major part of Russia's exports."